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New-York Daily Tribune.

TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Possition. - Earl Granville has sent a circular to the Powers convening the Conference. Princess
Withelmine is to be proclaimed engages to the Prince of Crange. A heavy thunder-storn passed over Nova Scotin. Charles Wyndham has postponed his trip to America until the fall. A brakeman and a fireman were killed by a

collingen on the Grand Truck. Domestic. Baccalaurease sermens delivered at Yale, Wesleyan, Lafayette, Union, Hamilton and Dickmoon Colleges. —— In Deposit James Wilsey killed Allen Mcl'lure with a blow of his bare Missouri River steamer Montana sun) at St. Charles. - Clerk in Baltimore Post Office arrested as a third. Frederick Bolden baried blive in a well in Shielsboro, Ohio. Dutes fixed for the college boat races.

CHY AND SUBBRIAN, A Long Island City landlord was shot and killed by a femant yesterday. Two are men were killed by a falling wall in Brocklyn. Many people went to seaside re-11 Il Beserver, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER-TRIB NE local observations indicate chat or fair and cooler weather. Tempersture vesterday: Highest, 90°; lawest, 67°; aver

Persons learning town for the season, and sum-Terrolls leaving town for the season, and sum-tive travelless, can have The Dally Truth Ne manied to them, postmard, for 75 cents per tranh, with we without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Dally Carroll be sent to any address we know the for \$1.35 per month, which includes If a occur is powletge.

The daugers which firemen brave in the perbecause of their duty are not fully apprecut od by the public. A sad reminder is furplaced in the death of two members of the Brookly a force vesterday, caused by a falling wall. In this city last year 148 firemen were injured wails on duty at fires. Men who serve the public so well are deserving of special

The Dingley Shipping bill, now awaiting the President's signature, is a meritorious poensure. It abolishes many provisions of existing laws which have proved immical to American shipping, and adds other provisions that will unquestionably prove beneficial. The clause in the present law that compels American vessels to carry the mails at rates fixed by the Government is repealed. This will leave vessel owners free to demand their own terms or else refuse to carry

The English bave discovered ammunition with rifles and revolvers buried in the suburbs of Cork. If they search far enough they will no though find in England the manufactory the arms originally came from. The Austrian detectives are reported to have discovered more dynamite in Vienna, and simtlar news comes from other European cities. The deep political dissatisfaction that exists in Europe is the cause of all this trouble. It is an old story. The cause will have to be removed before the effect will entirely disappear.

If we thought that Commissioner Thompson were really in earnest in what he says as to his determination to reduce the waste of water in bar-rooms by requiring that meters be put in, we should expect the vote of the County Demorracy in this city to fall to infinitesimal proportions. It is universally admitted that the closing of the drinking saloons would make New-York a Republican city. The grog-shops are the mills where the Democratic vote is manufactured. We have never been able to detect in Mr. Thompson's career any signs of that con- of fraud within ten miles of the New-York City scientious devotion to duty that would lead him | Hall, and there would be no question as to the to sacrifice his party or his faction to the preservation of the water supply. And if he incurs the enmity of the liquor sellers the grave of the County Democracy will yawn.

It is evident that Mr. Gladstone feels assured of the success of his plan for an Egyptian Conference, as it will convene in London on June 28. France is no longer hostile, not caring to alienate the only Power to which she could look for friendship in case of need. It is apparent also that Egypt will continue to be a white ele-

ference will have the pleasure of listening to the criticisms in Parliament on Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. The approaching debate on the motion to censure the Government will begin June 26 and continue for five days. Should it result unfavorably to the Ministry the proceedings of the Conference would be rudely interrupted. The Government seems reasonably sure of a majority in Parliament, although it is charged with fixing the date of the Conference at a time to influence the vote.

The immigrants during the past eleven months, ending May 31, have numbered 454,206, against 517,290 in the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. Over onethird, 161,416, have come from Germany, the decrease in that class of immigration having been only 9,600. From the British Islands 113,801 have come during the past eleven months, against 137,900 in the corresponding months of the previous year, and from Canada 52,513, against 59,732 last year, so that the aggregate from British dominions is again greater than from Germany, namely, 166,314, though the decrease in that class of immigrants has been 31,000. The greatest decrease has been in the immigration from Italy, which has declined about one-half. At the present rate, about 550,000 people will have come to these shores by July 1, during the current fiscal year. Whether these people are likely to be violently opposed to an American policy, and fond of the policy of the countries from which they have fied, possibly the British journals in this country can inform us.

THE FIGURES.

The Republican ticket has now been long enough before the country to call out whatever opposition it is likely to meet. The Democrats have no hope of success against it in any State west of Pennsylvania. The feeling in its favor at the West is nervellously strong. Ohio. naturally a Republican State in Presidential contests, was twisted over to Democracy in the State election by promises to the liquor interest and to the wool-growers. The promises to both have all been broken. The Scott law is not to be repealed, but the Democrats have contrived, by means of the Supreme Court deision, to take the only course that could be refused to restore the wood tariff, as it bad the exodus of the conspicuous Free Traders something done; they realize that trying to do enforcement of the law. The party not only promised, but four-fifths of its members voted fixes the nature of the contest beyond all possi- too much generally ends in doing nothing; field has avoused a feeling which nothing can resist. The same inducaces and interests prevail to a great extent in Indiana, and the In the evolution of the industrial life of this popularity of General Logan in both States, country a new feature is steadily thrusting with public approbation of the manly Amerivotes have been actually cast and counted. It is market, to the exclusion of foreign goods, but significant, too, that no Democrat now talks of also to seek buyers in other parts of the world. the possibility of securing the votes of any Already other nations depend largely upon the

New-England, the Republicanticket has shown | facturers want to equal or surpass with their less strength. Maine, doubtless, will give a cotton cloths, shoes, paper, agricultural impleheavy majority for it, and no one doubts the | ments and other fabrications. A great deal of result in New-Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode | money, thought and well-directed energy has Island. In estimating the probabilities in been expended in the last two decades in bring-Massachusetts, it must be remembered that the ling the excellence and cheapness of American Republican majority for President Garfield was | manufactures to the notice of foreigners. The 17,898, General Butler gained many votes recent investigation of the needs and prices of which no other Democratic candidate can. As | the Mexican market by representatives of the against any other, the majority to be overcome | New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Arkis too large to permit the State to be considered | wright Clab, of Boston, is only one instance of doubtful. The protest of 1,500 voters, half this eager reaching out after foreign trade, Democratic, does not mean much in a State where a transfer of 20,000 votes would not change the and some of the paths thus opened are already result. Connecticut is exceedingly slow to well beaten. Other experiments, while not rechange, and its majority of 2,600 for Garfield sulting immediately in Incrative commerce, is really more difficult to overcome than the have at least exposed the nature of the diffimajority of 47,000 in Massachusetts.

oral votes, and would elect Blaine and Logan if no other State should be carried.

But the Republicans have better chances of New-Jersey, on account of the tariff issue, and because of the remarkable strength of Mr. Blaine's American policy with the people. Other reasons will occur to every well-informed have decided advantages over their rivals. It reader. It may be said with strict truth that it is more probable that Mr. Blaine will carry either of these States than that he will lose any electoral votes.

In addition, there is West Virginia, in which he Democratic majority in 1880 was only 2,069 in a total vote of 112,713. Within four vears a great number of new mines, furnaces. coke works and other manufactories have been opened, which employ laborers who are directly interested in the protective policy. The number of workmen who are thus employed, and were not four years ago, is more than 2,000. Besides, the development of industries has given new ideas and aims to thousands of other voters, and particularly to farmers, who find a new market for products. The building of railroads, also, has brought into the State new men and new influences. Those who promised the electoral votes of West Virginia to Mr.

Blaine were not careless or ignorant. In Virginia, there has been a similar change in the elements of population. The majority in 1880 was 12,810 in a total vote of 217,615, and is not too large to be overcome. In North | help in developing foreign trade to be found in Carolina, too, the majority was only 8,334 in a total of 241,208. With a free and honest vote, there is the best reason to believe that Mr. Blaine would carry these States, and the circumstances justify hope that such a vote may

There remain Florida and Louisiana, where new influences threafen the Democrats. New population in Florida might easily overcome the small majority of 4,290 in 1880, and the intense feeling in Louisiana on the sugar question makes the protective policy strong, and the course of the Democratic party during the last session peculiarly unpopular.

But Republicans know that it would not be wise to count upon a single Southern vote, because there can be no certainty that the election will be free or honest. They can carry every Northern State, and that is enough. They ought to carry without a doubt, against any candidate that can be named, 203 electoral votes from the North, besides having the best chance in New-York and New-Jersey. Take away the foreign influence and the possibilities result in every Northern State.

THE FREE-TRADE EXODUS.

Professor Sumner, of Yale College, has rendered the only service which a man of his ways could render to the country. He has made vociferous proclamation of his transfer, with as many Free Traders as he could get to follow, into the Democratic camp. In a few weeks the Democratic party will be wishing he had never come, and cursing itself for opening the doors to let phant to any Power that undertakes to govern him in. For, by that time the party will be enit, and pay even the reduced interest on the gaged in telling its quadrennual lie, that it is al- methods, and Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, still in

embarrassing.

The Democratic politicians have some inkling of the state of public opinion, though the doctrinaires and the editors of the British press have none. Having contrived to steal Ohio last year by means of a lying promise to wool-growers, which the Democrats never had the slightest intention of keeping, the leaders of that party are now confronted with the unexpected necessity of getting forty-eight electoral votes out of the fifty-nine cast by those strongly protective States, New-York, New-Jersey and Massachusetts. They know, though the doctrinaires and the British editors do not, that the working people in these three States are bostile to free-trade theories, and cannot be converted to them. Happily, it is right in these very States where the Democrats mean to cheat the voters if they can that the conspicuous free-trade teachers and orators, editors and politicians are making loud proclamation of their sudden affection for the Democratic party. The fact will fix the attention of voters as no other event short of the passage of a tariff bill could have done

The workmen, we may be sure, will ask whence comes this new-born zeal. Many of these men have very recently professed to have no confidence in the Democratic party. Mr. Curtis, but a few days ago, was declaring that it was impossible to forget the infamics of which that party had been guilty. What has happened? The Republicans have nominated a resolute and able Protectionist, and four-fifths of the Democratic members of Congress have put themselves on record as ready to tear down the protective tariff. These two facts have moved the free-trade doctrinaires and British editors over into the Democratic camp, and the same facts will move thousands of Democratic workmen in every Northern State to vote for the Republican candidates.

The desertion of the Free Traders was too early and teo noisy. Had they been able to conceal their intentions until late in the campaign, and then to come out for the Demoeratic ficket in concert, there would have been less certainty that workingmen in large number would have been influenced by their course. In that case the Democratic party might have mere unpopular than either the ropeal or the evaded the tariff question with some success for a further reduction. Under almost any cir. bility of change. It makes the vote for the comstances conceivable, those things made Morrison bill the turning point of the debate. Oldo certain for the Republican ticket, but Before long we shall see what the workingthe nomination of the friend of President Gar- | men of the Eastern States think of that vote.

itself into prominence. Many branches of can policy of Mr. Blaine, seem to have settled | manufacture are now producing so cheaply and he neater as far as it can be set led before the plentifully as not only to supply the home United States for cotton, petroleum, grain, meat Pennsylvania, of course, is beyond doubt. In and dairy products. These exports our manuculties in the way of establishing it. Individual The States already enumerated cast 203 electropise has thus far been virtually unassisted; and little has been sought beyond: outlet for a small surplus in our production. But our manufacturing industries are developsuccess than the Democrats in New-York and | ingrapidly in capacity. We are nearer to the great markets of Central and South America than the people who now mostly supply them. And in numbers and other resources Americans is no extravagance, therefore, to predict for the United States an export trade in manufactured goods vastly exceeding that of Venice, Holland me of those above enumerated as easting 203 or England in their palmiest days when once he requirements of our possible patrons are fairly understood, and the American Government has intelligently and carnestly devoted

itself to the promotion of this object. The Republicans, by their tariff legislation. built up the manufactures of this country. and the Republicans afford the only reasonable promise of an enlarged export trade. Past National platforms and Congressional legislation of the Democratic party will be scanned in vain for evidence that it understands this subject or seeks this end. Indeed, its pledges and its acts for several years have seriously menaced the very manufactures which commerce with Spanish America aims still further to nurture. The Republican party, on the contrary, is alert to the new needs of our growing industries, and still in close sympathy with the labor and capital it has already so well befriended. The resolutions recently adopted at Chicago contain the first specific pledge of Government such party declarations. But a more significant pledge of this nature-by far the most substantial the country ever received-was offered by the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. When the discussions of the campaign just opening reveal, as they will, the true nature and grand proportions of the South American policy undertaken while he was Secretary of State, the manufacturers of New-England and the Middle States will be profoundly impressed with his masterly comprehension of and devotion to their interests. And even should be add nothing, in his letter of acceptance, to the claborate statement of his views on this point made two years ago, the fact will steadily grow more apparent that his election is the surest means to develop the American export trade.

A BASHFUL REFUSAL.

Mr. Payne has withdrawn again, and, as before, requests everybody to consider it a decision. So many final decisions would hardly be necessary if either of them was much in earnest. The whole business has looked like a labored effort to keep the name of Payne before the people by dint of semi-occasional refusals to be a candidate.

The latest theory in Obio circles is that Cleveland and Hoadly are to be the candidates-a Governor by accident and a Governor by bribery. This would set forth the true inwardness of the so-called "reform" movement in a most satisfactory manner. If the rings of New-York and the rings of Cincinnati cannot supply Mr. Curtis or Mr. Beecher with a good text. they must be hard to please. The corrupt attorney who caused the Cincinnati riots would illustrate the beauty of Governor Hoadly's

vent of a lot of conspicuous l'ree Traders will be New-York, would neatly illustrate the other end of the combination.

> TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS. Some temperance advocates appear to think tion did not make an issue of the cause they have at heart, it is necessary for them to vindicate their principles by throwing away their votes in November. Several prohibition and similar organizations are already in the field. One, calling itself the "American party," has held a National Convention and has ton was weak, though the price for spot denominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Prohibitionists in Illinois and other States are contemplating independent action, and generally there is But while it may be admitted that the failure to control the National political parties operates as a temptation to independent action, it is well to consider seriously whether such action holds out any better hopes. The real reason of the indifference of the old parties is the absence of any marked popular approval of the prohibition programme. If the politicians had reason to believe that the masses wanted that programme, they certainly would not play the part of obstructionists. But so long as there is not the necessary public sentiment, independent action must be as unsuccessful as action with either of the old parties; in other words, those who leave the old parties to join new ones having this special purpose in view, can only lose their votes. Now the question is whether this sacrifice is

likely to be of any use. Of course the temperance element wants to effect something; does not care, presumably, for mere sensational posing. But what good can any purely temperance organization hope to do in a Presidential campaign? Every one knows that it will be swept away, comparatively unnoticed, and that when the vote comes to be counted at the end even the temperance people themselves will be surprised and discouraged to see how far they were from exerting any appreciable influence on the result. Those who believe in temper ance and fully comprehend the extent of the drink evil, yet who are not prepared to throw away their votes, are doubtless a majority of the aggregate temperance array. These, however, are not attracted or stimulated at all by until party feeling had been fully aroused. But the independent movement. They want to see they would like to see the temperance folks "cut their coat according to their cloth," m fact; and they believe that the way to do this is to proceed by degrees, taking advantage of every popular concession and fortifying every foot of ground wrested from the enemy.

The country cannot be carried for temper thee or prohibition by a coup d'élat; that at least all must admit. If any real progress is to be made, it must be won by utilizing local sentiment, and for that purpose nothing so good a the so-called local option principle has yet been devised. The gains by that method will, it is true, not be very impressive for some time; but they will be gains in all probability of a more permanent character than more sensa rional ones. It may be regretted that public opinion has not yet taken such shape on this estion as would compel the old parties to make it an issue; but it must be pointed out clearly that until the general intelligence is more advanced on the subject it could not be nade a National issue with any hope of suc-

What the friends of temperance need to realize is that the people, not the politicians, are answerable for the slow progress of the cause; and because this country is demoeratically governed it follows that all independent temperance movements will prove abortive until public feeling has been changed. And as temperance advocates are as a rule supporters of good government in all other ways, they ought to reflect that by wasting their votes upon impossible candidates they are withdrawing their publican party which, whatever its short comings, unquestionably stands for all the bea and most progressive influences represented in American politics at the present time. MONEY AND BUSINESS,

The people who make a living by assassinating the credit of others had things much their own way in the stock market last week. Saturday morning brought dire disaster to some of them, and the panic to cover "short" sales was so general for an hour or two that the market seemed to be on the way to a great advance. But false rumors of the failure of Solon Humphreys and C.P. Huntington served the purpose of the slanderers in checking the recovery, so that the week closed with only a moderate advance from the lowest points. Hitherto, the lowest average touched for nearly five years was May 24, but on Saturday the lowest prices were a little lower than those of May, and the average of forty securities was only \$51.34. The depression last week was most marked in the dividend-paying stocks, and particularly in those of the Northwestern roads and the Vanderbitt properties. Perhaps it might have been anticipated that, if Mr. Vanderbilt did not choose to purchase upon his return from Europe, after the notable decline in stocks in which he has interest, a vigorous attack upon them would certainly be made. Such an attack was made, at all events, and the Vanderbilt and Northwestern stocks declined to prices which can be justified only on the theory that they are all going into bankruptcy or, at the least, into a prolonged suspension of dividends. Every such depression has two causes; an at-

acking force of gambling operators, and an indisposition of the public and of capitalists to ony. The gambling operations for a decline may be expected to continue as long as there is a charge to make money by them. The question of real importance, therefore, is why the public and the capitalists do not buy more largely. The assignment of Mr. Garrison had some influence, no doubt, though nothing appears to indicate that any man in good health would have been really embarrassed in his financial position. The reported failure of others caused only temporary alarm. A far more potent cause is the continued session of Congress, and the passage of some measures which are likely to have a bad effect upon important properties. The wreckers in Wall Street would have less courage and less power to depress the most substantial properties if there were fewer Democrats trying to wreck things in Congress. No doubt, too, the prevailing opinion in the street that Governor Cleveland is to be nominated, and that, if nominated, he will pull the Democratic party into power at last, leads a very large proportion of those who usually buy securities to refrain from buying at present. Wall Street knows that a transfer of the Government to Democratic hands would mean great disaster. But it does not know much of the popular purpose or feeling, and deceives itself in supposing that Governor Cleveland or any other Democrat is likely to be elected. While it lasts, however, the apprehension has the same effect as if it were well founded.

The week was one of general depression in other markets also. Because of real or supdebt. The foreign representatives at the Con- together in favor of protection, and the fresh ad- office and shielded by a "reform" Governor of posed connection with the stock market, and

in difficulties, petroleum was weaker than any other product, and fell from 723s at the close on the 14th to 50% on Saturday, though the market was afterward stronger. The banks that have that because the National Republican Conven- been lending largely on oil certificates, if they have not ceased to do so, are to be congratulated that the decline has caused so few failures. Wheat also dropped about 2 cents per bushel during the week, corn about 1 cent, and oats nearly 2 cents; butter fell about 1 cent, lard declined about 1 cent per pound, and cotclined hardly 14 of a cent.

In all these markets it is the common complaint that "prices fall because speculation is dead," With more truth it might be said that much stir and agreation among such reformers. there is great depression because speculation lived too long. In the hope of an advance in prices, when the natural conditions did not justify any advance, people leaded themselves with more than they could carry. Finding the markets false and fraudulent, buyers for legitimate purposes ceased buying as far as possible. The consequence has been a vast accumulation of unsold stuff, which the holders are obliged from time to time to sell, and the forced sales mean lower prices. The depression in grain is perfectly natural, in view of the fact that we have a surplus of about 80,000,000 bushels, for which there is no demand, while a new and large crop is already beginning to come forward. It is quite possible that, on account of its good quality, a better price may presently be established for the new crop of wheat. In other branches of trade, which speculation does not govern, there is the usual midsummer dalness, but without general depression. The failure of Carhart, Whitford & Co., however, caused some apprehension in the woollen goods trade, and an auction of 14,000 pieces resulted in low and unremmerative prices.

Our troubles can all be expressed in one sentence. We have too many gamblers, too much Congress, and an ill-founded fear of Democratic success next fall.

TOO FAST A LIFE. The London World says of the recent debate in the

Lords on the bill to prohibit pigeon-shooting patches: "It was abundantly proved in the course of the debate that pigeon-shooting entails the sys matic practice of the most execrable crucities. The physical injuries done to the birds in order that bey may ballle the marksmen, or that they may be ore difficult to hit, are of the most buleous description. It would be interesting to know whether these details are adequately comprehended by the politic society which they may be held most immedistely to concern." The World goes on to excuse the seeming inhumanity of this polite society by saying, "But we live in a time when the pace is too cood to permit us to stop for any of the conven-ional platitudes of humanity. . . . It is not that human nature is worse or more callous now han it was formerly. It is simply that we live too mickly and have less time to think," Of course this is not an argument, much less a defence and moreover it is probably not a correct statement of the facts. In the case under notice a long debate occurred twice, at intervals of several months; the subject was further discussed at length in the daily press and the monthly magazines, and it was certainly no lecided as it was for want of time. On the contrary, the champions of the sport in the House of Lords deiberately ignored all the revolting cruelties which re-connected with it, and plainly put themselves in the position of being determined to retain the musement, utterly regardless of its inhumanity. New, when an educated, cultivated upper class takes such a position, it cannot fairly be said that the fact indicates no increase of callonsness. It es indicate increased cailonsness, in fact, and that is its most ominous significance. For while brutality having its origin in ignorance and stupidity may be removed, brutality associated with culture and intelligence can only signify a distinct moral deterioration; a kind of reversion to the inelicetual status of the Roman nobility during the lecline of the Empire. And the spirit which is willing to inflict wanton pain upon ianocent creatures for the sake of amusement alone, is a spirit of schishness so intense as to be revolting. If what The World says about English society is true, there cism would appear to have done its perfect work in climinating the best of the Christian virtues while the modern spirit has with all its enterprise not produced among the upper classes a gentler of loftier mode of life than Old Rome in her tottering decrepitude could furnish. Altogether our London contemporary makes the case of its patrons and friends a good deal worse by its lame attempts at their vindication,

The political contests of 1884 come in such order that a clear idea of the probable result can hardly be formed before the middle of October. A shotgan election in Alabama, August 4, will cast no light on the prospect, nor the election in Tennessee. August 7. Nor is it likely that Arkansas, voting Sep tember 1, or Vermont, September 2, will indicate much, the majorities being so large that the minorities will have little inducement to work. Maine, September 8, may show something of Mr. Blaine's popularity at home. The machine in Georgia will grind out what it pleases October 1. Ohio and West Virginia vote October 14, just three weeks before the Presidential election. A decisive Republican victory in Ohio is probable, and, following a decisive victory in Maine, would give great encouragement to the supporters of the Republican ticket. But if these States should be joined in Oc tober by West Virginia, as is not improbable, The Sun will then pronounce the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, "a good man weighing 250 pounds," or thereabouts.

Mr. Dorsheimer, it seems, was going to head the New-York delegation and to nominate Governor Cleveland. It was thoughtless in Manning to dis turb the arrangement. But he may possibly have considered that it would not be well to put Gov ernor Cieveland forward too openly as the freetrade candidate. The right man to nominate his is Mr. Thompson-Hubert O. Thompson. That would mean purity and reform.

General Wolford has an idea that Mr. Blaine was born in Kentucky. If any other State has a claim to put in, it should be made soon,

The Solid South and the European colony within ten miles of Castle Garden mean to govern this country, if they can. When 50,000 Democratic majority in New-York and Brooklyn, 5,000 in Jersey City, and shot-guns at the South, can give the country the pure and spotless government that Mr Curtis wants, it will be about time to request the

British House of Lords to nominate the next President. The agitation on behalf of seats for shop girls appears likely to spring up again in England, Miss Helen Taylor having written to The London Times a strong protest against " a form of cruelty " which is practised in the Health Exhibition, in compelling the assistants to remain standing all day' except at meal times. She says this involves standing for ten or eleven hours every day, and she denounces it as unnecessary inhumanity. The employers on their side say that if the girls were all seated customers would not like to trouble them to get up; but that sounds like nonsense, for customers are not known to be so exceedingly considerate and diffident. A more real reason seems to be that the customers rather resent sitting on the part of the girls, appearing to think that they will not be served as well. The question is one which the public perhaps could settle merely by expressing a decided sympathy for the poor girls who are put to so much needless fatigue for no valid reason. Storekeepers will always follow the public demand if they know what it is, and as women are chiefly concerned on both sides of the counter they should settle the matter favorably to their own sex.

Having blasted Mr. Blaine's moral character, The

the report that the Standard Oil Company was Evening Post is now engaged in proving that his intellect is not up to the standard. It gravely assures its readers that Mr. Blaine is no statesman, and declares that it is impossible" for a Republican of intelligence and education to support the party ticket without losing his self-respect." Let The Pad continue in that strain and it will not be long before people will be saying that it is the most deliciously comic paper ever published in the metropolia.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BULES. Dorman B. Eulon, President United States Civil Service Commission.-The Secretary of War has taken more than thirty persons under the Civil Service roles and more than one-third of them have already been promoted. Every one appointed in the departments, who has served out his six months' probation, has been permanently appointed. In the War and Post Office Departments they have extended the rules to inclide \$700 places. The participation by memiers of Congress in the details of appointments has been growing iess and less. Not one case in twenty-five new comes before the Commission in which members of Congress are interested. More women are being examined in proportion to places awarded them by the departments than men. It would seem that there must have been an excess of women by reason of the pressure brought to bear in their favor. Now that the secretaries have a real liberty to take men or women as convenience of service demands, they require men in as many as threefourths of the vacancies.

EVENING RIDES ON THE ELEVATED ROAD. S. B. Jones, attorney.-Do you know that one of the nost delightful things in New-York at this season is a ride in the elevated railroad between 10 and 12 o'clock at night; that is, on the Sixth or Ninth Avenue, where the ears are clean, open and the company agreeable. I tried it on the Third Avenue the other night, and the cars were so tight and there were so many garlicky breaths on board, that I was glad to get off. But on the west side, the ride is cool, deicious and invigorating._

CURIOUS TRESTLE WORK IN OHIO.

B. F. Lantz civil engineer and railroad builder. - Among the curiosities of railroad construction is the trestle work on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway at Norwalk, Ohlo. That is the road in which Commodore Garrison was so deeply interested. It crosses the Lake Shore's southern line there. The Lake Shore authorities refused to permit a crossing on the level, and to prevent such being made kept a inrge force of men and engines at Norwalk for weeks. The country is as level as a prairie. The Wheeling and Lake Eric people decided on crossing the Lake Shore's four tracks by means of a tre-tie work. It begins nearly a mile north of the town and rises gradally to the required height over the Lake Shore tracks, when it gradually declines for a mile on the other side.

AMERICA WITH A BIG A.

General W. B. Shuitue, Cincinnati, general manager Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—I have always liked blaine. I like him because he spells Nation with a big N. nd America with a big A. He will earry Ohio by 25,000 majority. They are crazy over his nomination on the Reserve. In Cincinnaci, a friend of mine, a manu-facturer who has seventy Irishmen in his employ, tells me that sixty of them will vote for Blaine. The Germans the alm, too. They were more favorable to Sherman's nomination, but Sherman's ringing speech at Washington he other night will suit them.

PROTECTING CINCINNATI FROM FLOODS.

B. J. Williams of Cincinnati, merchant.—There will ave to be another big flood before Cincinnati people will wake up to the necessity of protecting the city from the Onio River. There was lots of talk, this spring, about what ought to be and would be done, but nothing has yet been done of a practical character. For one thing, I think our citizens are afraid to intrust the expenditure of the vast sums of money that would be necessary to the mads of the present city authorities. Whether we are to have a better city government is one of the problems of the future. The riots were a warning of the city's needs, and a foreshadow of something better or worse in

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Logan will spent a portion of this summer, as isual, at Rock Enon Springs, Virginia.

Dr. John Bascom, president of the State University of isconsin, is charged with having worked to prevent the ale of intoxicating liquors to the students, with interesting himself in the temperance cause generally, and with writing books. Hence the desire of the regents to out him.

The Infanta Isabel of Spain, who exercises great in-

mence in public and private affairs over her brother, King Alfonso, was educated under the care of an Ameri-The young Queen of Holland is very popular at The

Hague, where she has infused more social life into court

Captain Isane Basset, doorkeeper of the United States Senate, is said not to have been absent from his duties more than twenty days since Daniel Webster, with whom he was a great favorite, had him appointed a page in 831. He still has in his possession the blood-stained owel and soop with which he washed the wounds of harles Sumner, and a piece of "Bully" Brooks's gutta General Logan is usually in his seat in the Senate or in

is committee room, being attentive to his duties. At times, says a writer in The Pillshurg Dispatch, when he desires to listen to discussion without taking part, he retires to the pleasant smoking room to the right of the middle entrance to the chamber, often emerging suddenly warm discussion, is not averse to getting into a dispute. and always bears down heavily on his antagonist, yieldng nothing and fighting every inch of ground with such rigor that the other is usually glad to retire in the best possible order. While Logan dresses neatly, there is a

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, gets little thanks rom his Democratio constituents for his effort to induce Mr. Morrison to accept an amendment to the tariff bill restoring the duty on wool. He will not seek a renomination. Mr. Pendleton could have told him that a Democrat who commits himself to a useful measure is usually retired to private life.

Senator McDonald is able to contemplate with com discency, if not with entire composure, the result of the taratoga Convention. He said in Chicago last week: "I aterpret the result as far from a victory for Mr. Cleveland. Had be been regularly and unanimously indorsed name of the control of the control of the control of the convention would have been raised, and he would very likely been the Democratic nomines. The failure of the convention to instruct for him, however, appears to be sufficient ground for the apprehension that the nomination is in the field for the man who has the greatest strength, not only in New-York, but outside. Cleveland, of course, to one of these men."

The determination of The Buffalo Express to support Blaine, even against Cleveland, has broken the heart of its contemporary, The Courier, which remarks, with more sadness than logic, that "The Errress was a strong ally, but cannot become a very formidable opponent."

Major Yost, the Editor of The Stauton (Va.) Valley Virinian and a member of the National Republican Committee from Virginia, believes that with proper effort the twelve electoral votes of Virginia can be added to the Republican column this fall, and he gives excellent reasons for his beleif. In 1880, the Democratic ticket re-ceived 95,000 votes, while the straight-out Republicane polled 30,000 and the Readjusters 84,000 votes, making a total of 114,000 anti-Bourbon votes, or a majority o 9,000 over the regular Democratic vote. In 1881 the anti-Bourbon majority was 13,000, and in 1882, it was 5,000; And although the Democrats carried the State in 1883, they admit that they did so with the help of 15,000 1883, they admit that they did so with the help of 15,000 straight-out Republicans, who are sure this year to vote for Blains and Logan. "There is," adds Major Yost, "a growing protectionist sentiment in Virguia, even among the Democrate, and Mr. Blaine is admired and liked by many Democrats who, while they want to keep the State Democratic, would prefer to see a Republican Administration, pledged to a protective policy, at Washington. The mines of Virginia need the stimulus of the tariff. Mr. Blaine is a great favorite with Virginia Republicans. I was one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, and votes for Mr. Arthur, out of respect for him and his excellent administration, but Mr. Blaine was the strong second choice of the majority of our delegates, and we second choice of the majority of our delegates, and we frankly told the Edmunds men when the balloting began, that if we broke we should not go to their candidate, or to any other but Mr. Blaine."

Carter Harrison's position toward the United States in general and Illinois in particular is interesting to Chicago cople, and The Times of that city gave a few of his less urid opinions the other day in the shape of an interview Strangely enough it appears that he, is now engaged in 'downing the machine" by exposing its workings. He also says that the gamblers must go, although he must know that this policy will seriously cripple the Chicago Democracy. Then he referred vaguety to a "job" which his enemies expect to "put up" on him at the coming State Convention, in order to defeat his nomination for